the dwarfs form only 40% of the total number at apparent magnitude $9^m.9$, and 18% at $6^m.0$.

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ADDITIONAL NOTE ON FAINT EARLY-TYPE STARS WITH LARGE PROPER-MOTIONS

Besides the list already published in this journal,[1] three even more striking cases have been found of white stars with low apparent magnitude and large proper-motion.

NAME	R.A.	1900.0 DEC.	MAG.	SP.	P.M.
Wolf 1056	$0^h33^m29^s$	$+29°47'.3$	$11^m.0$	A3	1".69
C. P. D.—47°7499	15 50 15	-47 20 .6	9 .5	B9	0 .85
C. P. D.—40°7356	16 25 32	-40 6 .0	10 .1	A0	1 .05

The spectrum of the first star was determined by Wolf,[2] but his estimate may differ materially from the Harvard classification. For the two C. P. D. stars, no stars of the same brightness are close to them. If we assume that these stars have the mean absolute magnitude of a class A0 star, *i. e.*, $+1^m.2$, then the linear motions in space corresponding to the proper-motions are 7300,1800,3000 km. per sec. respectively. If on the other hand, we assume the velocity not to be higher than 100 km. per sec., which is still very high for A-stars, we find as upper limits for the absolute magnitudes $+10^m.5$, $+7^m.5$, and $+8^m.6$ respectively, quite comparable with that of o^2 *Eridani* B ($+11^m.2$).

These considerations make it probable that the three early-type stars are dwarfs, and also that they will prove interesting objects for both radial velocity and parallax observers in the southern hemisphere.

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THE TOTAL RADIATION FROM o CETI

In the course of some stellar observations with vacuum thermocouples, measures have been made with the Hooker telescope of the heat received from o *Ceti*. On December 6, 1921, the

[1] *Publ. A. S. P.*, **34**, 54, 1922.
[2] *A. N.*, **210**, 293, 1919.